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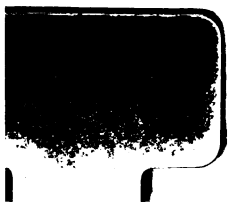
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**APPENDIX**  
**TO THE**  
**ETON FRENCH GRAMMAR**  
**AND**  
**EXERCISE BOOK.**

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# APPENDIX.



## GENDERS OF FRENCH NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

THERE are two genders in French, masculine and feminine.

The genders of most nouns may be determined either by their **meaning** or **termination**. The exceptions, however, form a very numerous class.

The subject will be treated under four heads :—

- I. Nouns of which the *sex* is evident (names of men and animals).
- II. Nouns that represent *classes*, such as *metals*, *seasons*, *colours*, &c.
- III. Nouns the gender of which is determined by the *final letter*.
- IV. Nouns ending in *É* or *E*, which cannot be classified under either of the foregoing rules.

### I. *Nouns of which the SEX is evident.*

(*α.*) All nouns designating any *male human creature* are naturally masculine ; as :

<i>un homme</i>	a man
<i>un soldat</i>	a soldier
<i>un page</i>	a page
<i>un garçon, &amp;c.</i>	a boy, &c.

### *Exceptions.*

<i>une sentinelle</i>	a sentry
<i>une vedette</i>	an outpost
<i>une bête</i>	a fool
<i>une dupe</i>	a dupe
<i>une personne</i>	a person
<i>une victime</i>	a victim
<i>une partie</i>	an adversary (plaintiff or defendant)

The foregoing nouns are always feminine, whether employed to designate a man or a woman.



(β.) Most names of animals have two forms, one masculine and the other feminine, to designate the males and the females ; as :

<i>un âne</i>	an ass	<i>une ânesse</i>	a she-ass
<i>un bœlier</i>	a ram	<i>une brebis</i>	a ewe
<i>un bouc</i>	a goat	<i>une chèvre</i>	a she-goat
<i>un canard</i>	a drake	<i>une cane</i>	a duck
<i>un cerf</i>	a stag	<i>une biche</i>	a hind
<i>un chat</i>	a cat	<i>une chatte</i>	
<i>un cheval</i>	a horse	<i>une jument</i>	a mare
<i>un chevreuil</i>	a roe-buck	<i>une chevrete</i>	
<i>un chien</i>	a dog	<i>une chienne</i>	a bitch
<i>un cochon</i>	a pig	<i>une truie</i>	a sow
<i>un coq</i>	a cock	<i>une poule</i>	a hen
<i>un daim</i>	a fallow-buck	<i>une daine</i>	a doe
<i>un étalon</i>	a stallion	<i>une cavale</i>	a mare
<i>un faisau</i>	a cock-pheasant	<i>une faisanne</i>	a hen-bird
<i>un faon</i>	a fawn	<i>une faone</i>	
<i>un jara</i>	a gander	<i>une oie</i>	a goose
<i>un lapin</i>	a rabbit	<i>une lapine</i>	a doe-rabbit
<i>un lièvre</i>	a hare	<i>une hase</i>	
<i>un lion</i>	a lion	<i>une lionne</i>	a lioness
<i>un loup</i>	a wolf	<i>une louve</i>	a she-wolf
<i>un mouton</i>	a sheep	<i>une brebis</i>	a ewe
<i>un mulet</i>	a mule	<i>une mule</i>	
<i>un ours</i>	a bear	<i>une ourse</i>	a she-bear
<i>un paon</i>	a peacock	<i>une paoenne</i>	a pea-hen
<i>un poulain</i>	a colt	<i>une pouliche</i>	a filly
<i>un renard</i>	a fox	<i>une renarde</i>	a vixen
<i>un sanglier</i>	a wild boar	<i>une laie</i>	a wild sow
<i>un serin</i>	a cock-canary	<i>une serine</i>	a hen-canary
<i>un singe</i>	a monkey	<i>une guenon</i>	a she-monkey
<i>un taureau</i>	a bull	<i>une vache</i>	a cow
<i>un tigre</i>	a tiger	<i>une tigresse</i>	a tigress
<i>un verrat</i>	a boar	<i>une truie</i>	a sow

(γ.) *Epicenes*.—Many nouns designating animals have only one form, masculine or feminine, to express both the males and females of the species ; such are :

<i>Masculine.</i>		<i>Feminine.</i>	
<i>un buffle</i>	a buffalo	<i>une alouette</i>	a lark
<i>un castor</i>	a beaver	<i>une anguille</i>	an eel
<i>un chameau</i>	a camel	<i>une araignée</i>	a spider
<i>un cigne</i>	a swan	<i>une autruche</i>	an ostrich
<i>un corbeau</i>	a raven	<i>une baleine</i>	a whale
<i>un crapaud</i>	a toad	<i>une bécasse</i>	a woodcock

*Masculine.*

<i>un crocodile</i>	a crocodile
<i>un écureuil</i>	a squirrel
<i>un éléphant</i>	an elephant
<i>un épervier</i>	a sparrow-hawk
<i>un hanneton</i>	a cockchafer
<i>un hareng</i>	a herring
<i>un hérisson</i>	a hedgehog
<i>un hibou</i>	an owl
<i>un léopard</i>	a leopard
<i>un lézard</i>	a lizard
<i>un maquereau</i>	a mackerel
<i>un merle</i>	a blackbird
<i>un papillon</i>	a butterfly
<i>un pélican</i>	a pelican
<i>un perdreau</i>	a young partridge
<i>un pigeon</i>	a pigeon
<i>un renne</i>	a reindeer
<i>un requin</i>	a shark
<i>un rhinocéros</i>	a rhinoceros
<i>un sarigue</i>	an opossum
<i>un saumon</i>	a salmon
<i>un taon</i>	a gad-fly
<i>un turbot</i>	a turbot
<i>un vautour</i>	a vulture

*Feminine.*

<i>une bécassine</i>	a snipe
<i>une cigogne</i>	a stork
<i>une corneille</i>	a crow
<i>une fouine</i>	a pole-cat
<i>une girafe</i>	a giraffe
<i>une grenouille</i>	a frog
<i>une hirondelle</i>	a swallow
<i>une hyène</i>	a hyena
<i>une martre</i>	a martin
<i>une mésange</i>	a tom-tit
<i>une moule</i>	a mussel
<i>une panthère</i>	a panther
<i>une perdrix</i>	an old partridge
<i>une pie</i>	a magpie
<i>une souris</i>	a mouse
<i>une taupe</i>	a mole

N.B.—To express the *female* of one of the above *masculine* *epicenes*, one says *un castor femelle*, or *la femelle du castor*; to express the *male* of the *feminine epicene*, one says *une taupe mâle*, or *le mâle de la taupe*.

II. *Nouns that represent CLASSES, such as METALS, SEASONS, COLOURS, &c., are masculine.*

(a.) The names of the days of the week : *dimanche, lundi, mardi, mercredi, jeudi, vendredi, samedi*.

(β.) The months : *janvier, février, mars, avril, mai, juin, juillet, août, septembre, octobre, novembre, décembre*.

NOTE.—Where the diminutive *mi* (contracted from *demi*, half) is prefixed, the word becomes feminine; as : *la mi-juin*, the middle of June, *la mi-carême*, mid-Lent, &c.

(γ.) The seasons : *le printemps, l'été, l'automne, l'hiver*.

NOTE.—The word *automne* is feminine when it precedes the adjective; thus we say, *une automne froide*, a cold autumn; *l'automne passée*, last autumn.

(δ.) The names of *metals* and *minerals*; as: *l'or, le fer, l'airain, le charbon, l'acier, &c.*

(ε.) The names of *colours*; as: *le blanc, le noir, le vert, &c.*

(ζ.) *Trees* and *shrubs*; as: *le peuplier, le chêne, le hêtre, l'if, un orme.*

EXCEPTIONS.—*Aubépine*, hawthorn; *une épine*, a thorn; *une ronce*, a brier; *une vigne*, a vine; *une yeuse*, a holm-oak, are feminine.

(η.) *Languages*; as: *le Français, l'Italien, l'Allemand, le Grec, &c.*

(θ.) *Verbs, prepositions, and adjectives* used substantively; as: *le parler*, the gift or manner of speaking; *le toucher* (music), the touch; *le boire et le manger*; *le pour et le contre*; *le bon et le mauvais.*

(ι.) The *points of the compass*, and *names of winds*; as: *le nord, le sud, l'est, l'ouest*; *l'aquilon, le mistral*; but *la bise* and *la tramontane* are feminine.

(κ.) The names of *mountains*; as: *le Vésuve, l'Etna, le Mont Blanc.* But when in the plural they are generally feminine; as: *les Cordillères, les Alpes, les Pyrénées, les Vosges.* However, *les Apennins* and *les Carpathes* are masculine.

(λ.) The names of *towns* not ending in *E* mute; as: *Londres, Paris, Lyon.*

The following ending in *E* are also masculine: *Brême, le Caire, le Havre.*

(μ.) The names of *countries* not ending in *E* mute; as: *le Portugal, le Canada, le Sénégal.*

The following, though ending in *E* mute, are also masculine: *le Bengale, le Caucase, le Hanovre, le Péloponnèse, le Mexique.*

(ν.) *Fractional and proportional numbers*; such as *un quart, un tiers, un demi, un cinquième, un dixième, le double, le triple, le quadruple, le quintuple, le centuple, un million, un milliard.*

Collectives ending in *aine* are feminine; as: *une douzaine, une quinzaine, une vingtaine, &c.*

Of *weights and measures*, some are masculine and some feminine.

Masculine.		Feminine.	
<i>un litre</i>	a quart	<i>une pinte</i>	a pint
<i>un muid</i>	a hogshead		
<i>un mètre</i>	a yard	<i>une aune</i>	an ell
<i>un centimètre</i>	the 100th part of a yard		
<i>un pouce</i>	an inch		
<i>un are</i>	100 square yards		
<i>un hectare</i>	100 ares		
<i>un stère</i>	measure for wood		
<i>un cube</i>	a cubic yard		
<i>un gramme</i>		<i>une livre</i>	a pound
<i>un kilogramme, &amp;c.</i>		<i>une once</i>	an ounce

### III. Nouns, the gender of which is determined by the FINAL LETTER.

Nouns terminating in

*A* are masculine ; except *camarilla, sépia, véranda, villa*.

*B* " " without exception.

*C* " " " "

*D* " " " "

*E* (see next Rule)

*F* are masculine ; except *une clef*, a key (Lat. *clavis*) ; *la nef*, the nave of a church (Lat. *navis*) ; *soif*, thirst (Lat. *sitis*)

*G* " " without exception.

*H* " " " "

*I* " " ; except *après-midi, foi* (Lat. *fides*), *fourmi* (Lat. *formica*), *loi* (Lat. *lex*), *paroi* (Lat. *paries*).

*K* " " without exception.

*L* " " " "

*M* " " ; except *fain* (Lat. *fames*).

*N* " " ; except *laideron, façon, leçon, rançon, main* (Lat. *manus*), *fin* (Lat. *finis*), and most words ending in *ion* or *son* (from Latin words ending in *io*).\*

*O* " " ; except *virago*.

*P* " " without exception.

*Q* " " " "

*R* " " ; except *chair*, flesh (Lat. *caro*) ; *cuiller*, spoon ; *mer*, sea ; *tour*, tower (Lat. *turris*) ; *la cour*, the court, and abstract words in *eur*, from Latin *or*. See note.†

\* *Bastion, champion, croupion, lampton, million, scorpion, blason, écusson, hérisson, diapason, oison, peson, poison, poisson, tison*, are masculine.

† Abstract nouns in *eur*, derived from Latin words in *or*, are feminine, although the Latin words are masculine ; as : *une clameur* (Lat. *clamor*), *la peur* (Lat. *pavor*),

## Nouns terminating in

<i>S</i>	are masculine ; except <i>brebis</i> , a ewe ; <i>fois</i> , a time (Lat. <i>vices</i> ) ; <i>souris</i> , a mouse (Lat. <i>sorex</i> ) ; <i>vis</i> , a screw.
<i>T</i>	“ “ ; except <i>dent</i> , a tooth ; <i>forêt</i> , a forest ; <i>gent</i> , a race ; <i>jument</i> , a mare ; <i>nuit</i> , night (Lat. <i>nox</i> ) ; <i>part</i> , part (Lat. <i>pars</i> ), <i>plupart</i> , <i>quote-part</i> ; <i>mort</i> , death (Lat. <i>mors</i> ).
<i>U</i>	“ “ ; except <i>eau</i> , water ; <i>bru</i> , daughter-in-law ; <i>glu</i> , bird-lime ; <i>peau</i> , skin (Lat. <i>pellis</i> ) ; <i>tribu</i> , a tribe ; <i>vertu</i> , virtue (Lat. <i>virtus</i> ).
<i>X</i>	“ “ ; except <i>chaux</i> , lime (Lat. <i>calx</i> ) ; <i>croix</i> , a cross (Lat. <i>crux</i> ) ; <i>faux</i> , a scythe (Lat. <i>falx</i> ) ; <i>noix</i> , a nut (Lat. <i>nux</i> ) ; <i>paix</i> , peace (Lat. <i>pax</i> ) ; <i>perdrix</i> , a partridge (Lat. <i>pernix</i> ) ; <i>poix</i> , pitch (Lat. <i>pix</i> ) ; <i>toux</i> , a cough (Lat. <i>tussis</i> ) ; <i>voix</i> , a voice (Lat. <i>vox</i> ).
<i>Y</i>	“ “ without exception.
<i>Z</i>	“ “ “ “

IV. Nouns ending in *É* or *E*.

Nouns ending in *É* are masculine ; as : *un marché*, a market ; *un congé*, a furlough, &c., with the exception of such words in *té* as are mostly derived from feminine Latin words in *tas*, *tatis*. Such are :

<i>brièveté</i>	brevity	(Lat. <i>brevitas</i> )
<i>aspérité</i>	asperity	(Lat. <i>asperitas</i> )
<i>celebrité</i>	celebrity	(Lat. <i>celebritas</i> )
<i>beauté</i>	beauty, &c.	

## Exceptions

to the rule that words in *té* are feminine :—

<i>un arrêté</i>	a decree
<i>un comité</i>	a committee
<i>un comté</i>	a country
<i>un côté</i>	a side
<i>l'été</i>	the summer
<i>un pâté</i>	a pie
<i>du thé</i>	tea
<i>un traité</i>	a treaty

The above are masculine.

to the rule that words ending in *é* are masculine :—

<i>amitié</i>	friendship	(Lat. <i>amicitia</i> )
<i>inimitié</i>	enmity	(Lat. <i>inimicitia</i> )
<i>moitié</i>	half	(Lat. <i>medietas</i> ?)
<i>pitié</i>	pity	

The above are feminine.

*une horreur* (Lat. *horror*), &c. ; but *labeur* and *honneur* are masculine in French also. The words *équateur*, *secteur*, *cœur*, and in arithmetic *dénominateur*, *numérateur*, *facteur*, &c., are masculine, all derived from Latin words in *or*, but they are not abstract terms.

NOUNS ENDING IN *E*.

Of nouns ending in *e*, the gender may *generally* be determined by the Latin or Greek noun from which they are derived, but this rule is by no means without exception; and as many nouns have no Latin or Greek origin to which they may be traced, and many others are derived from verbs and adjectives, and many from Low Latin or modern Italian, and other languages, as complete a list as possible is here given of *all* French nouns ending in *e* which do not come under any of the foregoing rules, and the original word from which they are derived there only given where such word furnishes a reason for the gender, this chapter being one of *genders*, and not of etymology.

It will be remarked :

1. That many words which are feminine in French are derived from the plurals of Latin or Greek neuter words, the termination *a* having been mistaken for a feminine form.

2. Where words are derived from Latin and Greek adjectives, some such words as *τι*, *aliquod*, to account for masculine forms, and *τέχνη*, *oratio*, to account for feminine forms, must be understood.

3. Words derived from Latin verbs, or compounded of a French verb and substantive, are generally masculine.

4. The abbreviation L.L. means Low Latin ; It. Italian ; Sp. Spanish.

*BE.*

<i>Masculine.</i>			<i>Feminine.</i>		
crabe	crab	<i>carabus</i>	syllabe	syllable	<i>syllaba</i>
èrebe	Erebus	<i>Erebus</i>	bribe	remnant	
lobe	lobe	<i>λοβός</i>	diatribe	diatribe	<i>διατριβή</i>
globe	globe	<i>globus</i>	tombe	tomb	
cube	cube	<i>cubus</i>	hécatombe	hecatomb	<i>εκατόμβη</i>
tube	tube	<i>tubus</i>	bulbe	bulb	<i>βουλβα</i>
caroube	carob		jambe	leg	<i>gamba</i> (It.), <i>καμπή</i>
iambe	iambic	<i>iambus</i>	trombe	waterspout	
limbe	border	<i>limbus</i>	courbe	curve	<i>curva</i> ( <i>linea</i> ?)
orbe	orb	<i>orbis</i>	tourbe	peat	
verbe	verb	<i>verbum</i>	barbe	beard	<i>barba</i>
adverbe	adverb	<i>adverbium</i>	herbe	herb	<i>herba</i>
rhombe	sort of turbot	<i>rhombus</i>	gerbe	sheaf	
			bourbe	mud	

## CE.

<i>Masculine.</i>			<i>Feminine.</i>		
espace	space	<i>spatium</i>	audace	audacity	<i>audacia</i>
			and all words in <i>ace</i>		
calice	chalice	<i>calix</i>	avarice	avarice	<i>avaritia</i>
benéficé	benefice,	<i>beneficium</i>	malice	malice	<i>malitia</i>
	church living				
service	service	<i>servitium</i>	lice	lists, tourna- ment	
délíce	delight	<i>delicium</i>	délíces	delight	<i>deliciae</i>
caprice	caprice	<i>capriccio</i> (It.)	varice	varicose vein	<i>varica (vena)</i>
cilice	hair-shirt	<i>cilicium</i>	immondices	filth	<i>munditia</i>
indíce	proof	<i>indicium</i>	prémices	first fruits	<i>primitiae</i>
hospice	alms-house,	<i>hospitium</i>	hélice	screw	<i>ἑλιξ</i>
	place of en- tertainment				
orifice	orifice	<i>orificium</i>			
auspice	auspice	<i>auspicium</i>	office	pantry	<i>officina</i>
office	duty	<i>officium</i>	astace	sharpness	<i>astutia</i>
solstice	solstice	<i>solstitium</i>	justice	justice	<i>justitia</i>
	and all words in <i>stice</i> ; except :		force		<i>fortia</i> (L.L.)
négoce	business	<i>negotium</i>	and all others in <i>nce</i>		
sacerdoce	priesthood	<i>sacerdotium</i>			
commerce	commerce	<i>commercium</i>			
divorce	divorce	<i>divortium</i>			
quinconce		<i>quincunx</i>			
silence	silence	<i>silentium</i>			

all other words in *nce* are feminine

## DE.

grade	grade	<i>gradus</i>	sérénade	serenade	<i>serenata</i> (L.L.)
stade	measure	<i>στάδιον</i>	aubade	morning song	<i>albata</i> (L.L.)
remède	remedy	<i>remedium</i>	brigade	brigade	
			and all others in <i>ade</i>		
quadrupède	quadruped	<i>quadrupes</i>	ides	the Ides	<i>Idus</i>
acide	acid	<i>acidus</i>	cantharide	Spanish fly	<i>κανθαρίς</i>
subaide	subsidy	<i>subsidium</i>	bride	bridle	
aide	helper	<i>adjutus</i>	aide	help	
iode	iodine	<i>ιώδης</i>	chrysalide	chrysalis	<i>χρυσαλλίς</i>
			égide	ægis	<i>αἰγίς</i>
			ride	wrinkle	
			bastide	country house (South of France)	
mode	mood	<i>modus</i>	mode	fashion	
guide	a guide	<i>guida</i> (It.)	guide	a rein	
antipode		<i>antipodes</i>	abside	apse	<i>ᾄψις</i>
code	code	<i>codex</i>	ode		<i>ὠδή</i>
exode	exodus	<i>ἐξόδος</i>	méthode	method	<i>μέθοδος</i>

<i>Masculine.</i>			<i>Feminine.</i>		
synode	synod	σύνδοδος	habitude	custom	habitudō
coude	elbow	cubitus	and all others in	ude	
oxyde	oxide		calendes	calends	calendæ
			and all others in	ende	
dividende	dividend		amande	almond	a.nyydala
			and all others in	ande	
monde	world	mundus	onde	wave	unda
			and all others in	onde	
garde	a guard		garde	guard (mil.),	guarda (It.)
				keeping	
exorde	exordium		concorde	concord	concordia
			and all others in	orde	

*ÉE.*

apogée	apogee	ἀπόγειον	panacée	panacea	παράκαια
périgée	perigee	περίγειον	bouchée	mouthful	
empyrée	empyrean		trouée	hole	
élysée	elysium	ἡλύσιον	mêlée	medley	
colisée	coliseum		bouée	buoy	
mausolée	mausoleum		trainée	train	
framée	war hatchet	framea	journée	duration of a	
				day	
			matinée	duration of a	
				morning	
			soirée	duration of an	
				evening	
			tranchée	cutting	
			corvée	forced labour	
			onglée	pain in fingers	
				(cold)	
			pipée	bird-catching	
				(with calls)	
			and all others in	ée	

*FE.*

parafe	signature	παράγραφος	agrafe	brooch, clasp	
greffe	place for	graphium	gaffe	gaff, boat-	gafa (Sp.)
	keeping law			hook	
	papers, &c.		coiffe	cap	cuffa (Sp.)
golfe	gulf	κόλπος	étouffe	stuff	stoffa (It.)
			touffe	cluster	τύφη
			truffe	truffle	tubera



## GE.

	<i>Masculine.</i>			<i>Feminine.</i>		
courage	courage	<i>coraggio</i> (It.)	{	cage	cage	<i>cavea</i>
				rage	rage	<i>rabies</i>
				image	image	<i>imago</i>
				page	page (of book)	<i>pagina</i>
				plage	sea-shore	
piège	trap			nage	swimming	<i>natatio</i>
	and all others in <i>ège</i> ; except :			allège	alighter(boat)	
prestige	prestige			tige	stem	<i>tibia</i>
litige	litigation	<i>litigium</i>		voltige	vaulting	<i>volta</i> (It.)
vertige	giddiness					
quadrige	ancient chariot	<i>quadriga</i>				
éloge	praise	<i>elogium</i>	toge	gown	<i>toga</i>	
bouge	hovel	<i>bugio</i> (It.)	loge	lodge	<i>loggia</i> (It.)	
grabuge	row, confusion		auge	trough		
déluge	deluge	<i>diluvium</i>	sauge	sage (bot.)	<i>salvia</i>	
change	change		fange	mire		
échange	exchange		frange	fringe	<i>ambria</i>	
langes	swaddling clothes	<i>laneus</i>	grange	barn	<i>granea</i>	
linge	linen	<i>linum</i>	louange	praise	<i>laudatio</i> (?)	
singe	ape	<i>simia</i>	vidange	act of emptying		
songe	dream	<i>somnium</i>	vendange	vintage		
clerge	taper	<i>cereus</i>	éponge	sponge	<i>spongia</i>	
			longe	thong, or loin		
			allonge	lengthening		
			charge	load	<i>carica</i>	
			marge	margin	<i>margo</i>	
			targe	target		
			verge	bank		
			auberge	inn		
			orge	barley	<i>hordeum</i> (pl.)	
			forge	forge	<i>fabrica</i>	
			gorge	throat	<i>gurgies</i>	
			courge	gourd	<i>cucurbita</i>	

## HE.

relâche	cessation	hache	axe
		and all other words in <i>ache</i>	
prêche	Protestant service, sermon	bêche	spade
		and all other words in <i>êche</i>	
pastiche	imitation of <i>pasticcio</i> (It.) any work of art	bourriche	wicker basket
		and all other words in <i>iche</i>	

<i>Masculine.</i>			<i>Feminine.</i>		
coche	barge, public conveyance		cloche	bell	
reproche	reproach			and all other words in <i>oche</i>	
			buche	log of wood	
			ruche	hive	
			avalanche	avalanche	
manche	a handle		manche	a sleeve	<i>manica</i>
				and all others in <i>nche</i>	
			arche	ark	<i>arca</i>
				and all others in <i>rché</i>	
pyroscaphe	steam-boat	<i>πυρόσκαφος</i>	orthographe	orthography	
télégraphe	telegraph		apostrophe		<i>ἀποστροφή</i>
autographe	autograph				
cénotaphe	cenotaph	<i>κενοτάφιον</i>			
catarrhe	catarrh		myrrhe	myrrh	<i>μύρρα</i>
			arrhes	payment in advance	<i>arrha</i>
labyrinthe	labyrinth	<i>λαβύρινθος</i>	aérolithe	aerolite	
aphthe	ulcer (in mouth)		hyacinthe	hyacinth	
mythe	myth, fable	<i>μῦθος</i>	menthe	mint	<i>mentha</i>
			plynthe	plinth (arch.)	

*IE.*

incendie	fire	<i>incendium</i>	all others in <i>te</i>	
parapluie	umbrella			
foie	liver	<i>jecur</i>		

*KE.*

coke	coke
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*LE.*

châle	shawl		cabale	cabal	
chrysocale	imitation of gold		timbale	kettle-drum	
dédale	labyrinth	<i>dædalus</i>	écale	scale	<i>scala</i>
hâle	sun-burnt colour		pédale	pedal	
râle	death-rattle		sandale	sandal	<i>σάνδαλα (?)</i>
astragale	knuckle-bone (arch.)	<i>ἀστράγαλος</i>	opale	opal	
pétale	petal	<i>πέταλον</i>			
scandale	scandal	<i>σκάνδαλον</i>			
érysipèle	erysipelas	<i>ἐρυσιπέλας</i>			
modèle	model	<i>modus</i>			
zèle	zeal	<i>ζῆλος</i>	clientèle	custom	
poêle	stove, pall		poêle	frying-pan	

<i>Masculine.</i>			<i>Feminine.</i>		
parallèle	comparison	παράλληλος	parallèle	term of fortification, parallel of latitude	
asile	asylum	<i>asylum</i>	aile	wing	<i>ala</i>
concile	council	<i>concilium</i>	bile	bile	
			pile	pile	<i>pila</i>
			argile	clay	<i>argilla</i>
voile	veil	<i>velum</i>	voile	a sail	<i>vela</i> (pl.)
			huile	oil	<i>olea</i>
			tuile	tile	
symbole	symbol	<i>symbolum</i>	obole	obol	
protocole	protocol	πρωτος κόλλα	parabole	parable	παραβολή
pôle	pole	<i>polus</i>	bricole	halter	<i>bricola</i> (It.)
rôle	part in a play, orig. roll of paper	<i>rotulus</i>	caracole	caracol	
contrôle	control	<i>contre-rôle</i>	rigole	little stream	
pétrole	petroleum		espingle	blunderbuss	
capitole	capitol	<i>capitolium</i>	gêole	jail	<i>gabbuola</i> (It.)
			auréole	halo	<i>aureola</i> (sub <i>corona</i> )
			coupôle	cupola	<i>cupa</i> (It.)
			console	side-table	
			camisole	under-waist-coat	<i>camicia</i> (It.)
			yôle	yawl	
préambule	preamble		mandibule	mandible	<i>mandibulum</i> (pl.)
*globule	globule	dim. of <i>globus</i>	animalcule	animalcule	
*monticule	monticule	dim. of <i>mons</i>	*vésicule	small bladder	dim. of <i>vesica</i>
crépuscule	twilight	<i>crepusculum</i>	*pellicule	thin portion of skin	dim. of <i>pellis</i>
*opuscule	little work	<i>opusculum</i>	*clavicule	shoulder-bone	<i>clavicula</i>
			Canicule	Dog Star	<i>Canicula</i>
			fécule	fecula (bot.)	<i>fecula</i>
			mule	mule	<i>mula</i>
			cellule	little cell	<i>cella</i>
			rotule	knee-cap	
			spatule	flat knife (surg.)	<i>spatula</i>
			meule	millstone, grindstone, haycock	<i>mola</i>
moule	mould	<i>modulus</i>	moule	mussel	
			ampoule	blister	<i>ampulla</i>
			foule	crowd	<i>folla</i> (It.)

\* These diminutives are masc. or fem., according as they are derived from masc. or fem. roots.

<i>Masculine.</i>			<i>Feminine.</i>		
style	stile	στῦλος	boule	ball	<i>bulia</i>
râble	back & loins (of a hare)	<i>ratabulum</i>	poule	hen	
sable	sand	<i>sabulum</i>	houle	swell of the sea	
câble	cable	<i>cabulum</i>	sémoule	fine flour	<i>simila</i>
crible	sieve		fable	fable	<i>fabula</i>
meuble	piece of furniture	<i>mobile</i>	table	table	<i>tabula</i>
rouble	Russian coin		étable	stable	pl. <i>stabulum</i>
amble	amble	<i>ambulare</i>	bible	bible	pl. <i>βιβλίον</i> (?)
ensemble	assemblage	<i>insieme</i>	cible	target	
trouble	disturbance, confusion		chasuble	chasuble	<i>casibula</i> (L.L.)
miracle		<i>miraculum</i>	trouble	hoop-net	
tabernacle		<i>tabernaculum</i>	débâcle	break-up	
cénacle	guest-chamber	<i>cenaculum</i>	bécsicles	spectacles	
obstacle		<i>obstaculum</i>	boucle	buckle	<i>bucula</i> (L.L., dim. of <i>bocca</i> )
siècle	century	<i>seculum</i>			
cycle	cycle	<i>κύκλος</i>			
socle	pedestal				
binocle	double eye-glass	<i>oculus</i>			
cercle	circle	<i>circulus</i>			
couvercle	cover	<i>cooperculum</i>			
muscle	muscle	<i>musculus</i>			
trèfle	trefoil	<i>trifolium</i>	nèfle	medlar	<i>nespola</i> (It.)
mufle	muzzle		girofle	clove	<i>caryophyllum</i> (pl.)
souffle	breath		pantoufle	slipper	<i>pantofola</i> (It.)
aigle	eagle	<i>aquila</i>	aigle	standard	
seigle	rye	<i>secale</i>	sangle	strap	<i>cingula</i>
ongle	nail	<i>unguis</i>	épingle	pin	<i>spinula</i>
*angle	angle	<i>angulus</i>	tringle	curtain-rod	
triangle					
intervalle	interval	<i>intervallum</i>			
vermicelle	vermicelli	<i>vermicelli</i> (It.)			
codicille	codicil	<i>codicillus</i>			
quadrille					
tulle					
brancle	swinging, setting in motion				
chambranle	wooden or stone window-setting				

all other words in *lle*

\* All geometrical figures are masculine.

	<i>Masculine.</i>	
quadruple	quadruple	
centuple	hundredfold,	
	&c.	
peuple	people	<i>populus</i>
merle	blackbird	

	<i>Feminine.</i>	
perle	pearl	

*ME.*

olâme	censure	<i>diasimo</i> (It.)
drame	drama	<i>drâma</i>
blasphème	blasphemy	<i>βλάσφημος</i>

âme	soul	<i>anima</i>
lame	blade	<i>lamina</i>
réclame	announce-	
	ment, puff	
rame	oar, ream of	<i>rama</i> (It.)

and all in *ème* ; except :

crime	crime	<i>crimen</i>
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{ brème	bream	<i>bresmia</i> (L.L.)
{ crème	cream	
{ trirème	trireme	<i>triremis</i>
escrime	fencing	<i>esgrina</i>

abîme	abyss	
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estime	esteem	<i>stima</i> (It.)
cime	summit	<i>cyma</i> (Gr. <i>κῦμα</i> , young shoot)

centime		<i>centesimus</i>
décime	penny	<i>decimus</i>
idiome	idiom	<i>ιδίωμα</i>
atome	atom	<i>ἄτομος</i>

and all others in *ome*

légume	vegetable	<i>λέχανον</i>
volume	volume	<i>τοῖσμεν</i>
rhume	cold	<i>ῥεῦμα</i>
costume	costume	<i>consuetumen</i> (L.L.)

brume	mist	<i>bruma</i>
coutume	custom	<i>consuetudo</i>
écume	foam	<i>spuma</i>
enclume	anvil	<i>incus</i>

bitume	bitumen	
chaume	stubble	<i>calamus</i>
baume	balm	<i>βάλσαμον</i>
psaume	psalm	<i>ψαλμός</i>
royaume	kingdom	<i>regnum</i>
apophthègme		

plume	pen, feather	<i>pluma</i>
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dogme	dogma	<i>δόγμα</i>
calme	calm	
gramme		<i>γράμμα</i>

and its compounds

somme	nap	<i>somnus</i>
charme	charm	<i>carmen</i>
germe	germ	<i>germen</i>
épiderme	epiderm	<i>ἐπιδερμῖς</i>

énigme	enigma	<i>αἰνίγμα</i>
palme	palm	<i>palma</i>
gomme	gum	<i>gomma</i> (It.)

somme	sum	<i>summa</i>
alarme	alarm	<i>allarme</i> (It.)
ferme	farm	<i>ferma</i> (L.L.)
réforme	reform	<i>forma</i>

<i>Masculine.</i>			<i>Feminine.</i>		
terme	term	terminus	chiourme	gang of con- victs	
chloroforme	chloroform		gourme	glanders	
uniforme	uniform		forme	form	<i>forma</i>
isthme	isthmus	ἰσθμός			
asthmè	asthma	ἄσθμα			
and all words in <i>asme</i> , or <i>isme</i> , from Gr. and Latin words in <i>ισμα</i> , <i>ασμα</i>					

## NE.

âne	ass	<i>asinus</i>	banane	banana	
crâne	skull	<i>cranium</i>	barbacane	barbican	
filigrane	filigree	<i>filum</i> and <i>granum</i>	cabane	hut	<i>capanna</i> (It.)
organe	organ	ὄργανον	caravane	caravan	
			chicane	chicanery	
			colophane	resin	ἡ κολοφωνία (sc. ῥητινῇ), found at Colophon <i>membrana</i>
			membrane		
pène	bolt		sarbacane	pea-shooter	
chêne	oak	(L.L.) <i>carnus</i> , from <i>querci- nus</i>	arène	arena	<i>arena</i>
			cantilène	song	<i>cantilena</i>
frêne	ash	<i>fraxinus</i>	cène	the Lord's Supper	<i>cena</i>
oxygène	oxygen		ébène	ebony	ἔβενος
			gangrène	gangreen	γάγγραινα
			gène	constraint, difficulty	γένενα
			patène	patten	<i>patina</i>
			phalène	moth	
			rène	rein	<i>redina</i> (It.)
			Sirène	Siren	
			scène	scene	<i>scena</i>
			origine	origin	<i>origo</i>
			and all others in <i>ine</i> or <i>aine</i>		
quine	two fives (dice)		aumône	alms	ἐλεημοσύνη
croquem- taine	bogy (fam.)		anémone	anemone	ἀνεμώνη
trône	throne	θρόνος	none	none	none
prône	sermon	<i>præconium</i>	zone	zone	<i>zona</i>
cône	cone	κώνος	dune	down	<i>duna</i> (It.)
carbône	carbon	<i>carbo</i>	rancune	spite	
polygone	polygon		and all others ending in <i>une</i>		
aune	alder-tree	<i>alnus</i>	aune	ell, yard	

<i>Masculine.</i>			<i>Feminine.</i>		
bagne	the galleys	<i>balneum</i>	campagne	country	<i>campagna</i> (It.)
Champagne	the wine and country producing it		montagne	mountain	<i>montagna</i> (It.)
règne	reign	<i>regnum</i>	enseigne	sign	<i>insignia</i>
peigne	comb	<i>pecten</i>	ligne	line	<i>linea</i>
insigne	insignia		vigne	vine	<i>vitis</i>
signe	sign	<i>signum</i>	teigne	moth	<i>linea</i>
			consigne	pass-word, orders	
			besogne	work	<i>bisogna</i> (It.)
			charogne	carrion	<i>carogna</i> (It.)
			trogne	red face	
			vergogne	shame	<i>verecundia, vergogna</i> (It.)
			canne	cane	<i>canna</i> (It.)
			*manne	manna	<i>μάννα</i>
			baliverne	idle tale	
			caverne	cavern	<i>caverna</i>
			caserne	barrack	<i>casa</i>
			taverne	tavern	<i>taberna</i>
terne	trey, three consecutive numbers (lottery)				
morne	hill (colonial word)	<i>morro</i>	borne	boundary	<i>bodina</i> (L.L.)
cothurne	buskin	<i>cothurnus</i>	corne	horn	<i>cornua</i> (?)
			retourne	trump card	
			urne	urn	<i>urna</i>

*PE.*

pape	pope	<i>papa</i>	agape	love-feast	<i>ἀγάπη</i>
satrape	satrap		attrape	trick	<i>trappe</i>
			cape	cape	<i>capa</i> (L.L.)
			chape	cope	
			étape	a stage	<i>stapula</i> (L.L.)
			râpe	grape husks and stalks	
crêpe	crape	<i>crispus</i>	sape	sap	<i>zappa</i> (It.)
			crêpe	pancake	<i>crispellæ</i>
			guêpe	wasp	<i>vespa</i>
participe	participle	<i>participium</i>	pipe	pipe	<i>pippa</i> (It.)
principe	principle	<i>principium</i>	tripe	tripe	<i>trippa</i> (It.)
† héliotrope			syncope		<i>συγκοπή</i>
† kaléidoscope			hyssope	hyssop	<i>ὑσσωπος</i>
† horoscope			apocope		<i>ἀποκοπή</i>

\* This also means a large chest.

† All these are masculine, being formed from Gr. words and the verb *σκέπτειν*.

<i>Masculine.</i>			<i>Feminine.</i>		
*microscope			métope		μετόπη
*téléscope			varlope	a sort of plane	
			jupe	skirt	giuppa (It.)
			croupe	back (of an animal)	groppa (It.)
			chaloupe	boat	scialuppa (It.)
			poulpe	pulp	
			crampe	cramp	
			hampe	stick, handle, staff	
			estampe	print	stampa (It.)
			rampe	rail	rampa (It.)
			tempe	temple	tempia (It.)
			trempe	temper (of metal)	
			détrempe	distemper (painting)	
Olympe	Olympus	Olympus	guimpe	tucker	
			pompe	pomp	pompa
			trompe	trumpet (elephant's trunk)	tromba (It.)
			estompe	stump (drawing)	
			grappe	bunch of grapes or other berries	grappa (It.)
				and all others in <i>ppe</i>	
			carpe	carp	carpa
				and all others in <i>rpe</i>	

## RE.

are	200 metres square		gare	railway terminus	
cigare	cigar	cigarro (Sp.)	gabare	transport vessel	gabara (It.)
hectare	100 ares		fanfare	flourish of trumpets	
phare	lighthouse	Φάρος, the island	guitare	guitar	cithara
calorifère	hot-air stove	calor-fero	mare	pond	maria (?)
			tare	tare	
caractère	character	χαρακτήρ	bière	beer	birra (It.)
cimetière	cemetery	κοιμητήριον	artère	artery	ἀρτηρία
cautère	cautery		atmosphère		ἀτμός σφαῖδα
débarcadère	landing-place		vipère	viper	vipera
embarcadère	starting-place		chimère	chimera	χίμαιρα
			colère	anger	collera (It.)

\* All these are masculine, being formed from Gr. words and the verb σκέπτεται.



<i>Masculine.</i>			<i>Feminine.</i>		
hémisphère	hemisphere	ἡμισφαίριον	ère	era	era
hère	poor wretch	herus (?)	fougère	fern	filicaria, <i>Alex</i>
ministère	ministry	ministerium	galère	galley	galera (It.)
mystère	mystery	μυστήριον	matière	matter	materias
monastère	monastery	monasterium	manière	manner	maniera (It.)
presbytère	parsonage		misère	misery	miseria
reverbère	street lamp		panthère	panther	panthera
stère	measure of wood		patère	round flat peg	patera
ulcère	ulcer	ulcus	primevère	primrose	primavera (It.)
viscère	bowel	viscera (?)	tabatière	snuff-box	
repère	tally (carpentry or surveying)	reperio	sphère	sphere	σφαῖρα
cachemire	cashmere (shawl)		cire	wax	cera
délire	delirium		Hégire	Hegira	
empire	empire	imperium	satire	satire	satyra
navire	ship	navirium (L.L.)	tirelire	money-box	
sourire	smile		aurore		aurora
vampire	vampire		mandragore		mandragoras
ellébore	hellebore	elleborum	métaphore	metaphor	μεταφορά
madrépore	madrepore	πῶρος, stone			
météore	meteor	μετέωρος			
pores	pores (of skin, &c.)				
pylore	pylorus				
phosphore	phosphorus				
sémaphore	semaphore	σήμα φέρω			
sycomore	sycamore-tree				
store	blind				
parjure	perjury	perjurium	mûre	blackberry	pl. of μόνον
augure	augury	augurium	cure	cure (church living)	cura
			capture	capture	captura
			bure	frieze	bura (L.L.)
			blessure	wound	
			gageure	wager	
			hure	boar's head	
			filature	spinning	filatura (It.)
			and all words in <i>ture</i>		
			saumure	brine	
			injure	insult	injuria
			piqûre	sting	
			usure	usury	usura
Calvaire	Calvary	Calvaria	affaire	affair	
capillaire	adiantum (bot.)		haire	hair shirt, (penitential)	
exemplaire	copy	exemplare	molaïres	grinders (sub. dents)	

<i>Masculine.</i>			<i>Feminine.</i>		
inventaire	inventory	<i>inventarium</i>	aire	area, thresh- ing-floor	
repaire	repair (of thieves, beasts)		paire	pair	
intermédiaire	go-between				
suaire	shroud				
ciboire	receptacle for consecrated host	<i>ciborium</i>	armoire	cupboard	<i>armarium</i> (pl.)
déboire	disappoint- ment		basinoire	warming-pan	
ivoire	ivory	<i>ebur</i>	écumoire	skimming- ladle	
prétoire	prætor's hall	<i>prætorium</i>	gloire	glory	<i>gloria</i>
consistoire	assembly of cardinals		histoire	history	<i>historia</i>
			mâchoire	jaw	<i>maxilla</i>
			moire	shins given to silk	
			nageoire	fin	<i>natoria</i> (?)
			poire	pear	<i>pyrus</i>
			victoire	victory	<i>victoria</i>
			écritoire	inkstand	
			algèbre	algebra	
			chambre	chamber	<i>camera</i> (It.)
			fibre	fibre	<i>fibra</i>
			ombre	shade	<i>umbra</i>
			ténèbres	darkness	<i>tenebræ</i>
			vertèbre	vertebra	
ambre	amber				
arbre	tree				
calibre	bore	<i>calibro</i> (It.)			
candelabre		<i>candelabrum</i>			
équilibre		<i>equilibrium</i>			
marbre	marble	<i>marmor</i>			
nombre	number	<i>numerus</i>			
sabre	sabre				
timbre	tone (voice or instr.)	<i>tympanum</i>			
opprobre	reproach	<i>opprobrium</i>			
concombre	cucumber	<i>cucumis</i>			
décombres	ruins	} <i>cumulus</i>			
encombre	incumbrance				
cancre	crab	<i>cancer</i>			
simulacre	appearance	<i>simulacrum</i>			
sépulcre	sepulchre	<i>sepulcrum</i>			
sucré	sugar	<i>saccharum</i>			
cadre	frame	<i>quadrum</i>			
cylindre	cylinder	<i>κύλινδρος</i>			
escandale	scandalous report				
gendre	son-in-law	<i>gener</i>			
ordre	order	<i>ordo</i>			
*polyèdre	geomet. fig.				

\* All geometrical figures are masculine.

<i>Masculine.</i>			<i>Feminine.</i>		
scaphandre	float		balafre	scar	
fiſſe	fiſe		gauffre	crimping-iron	
coffre	chest	κόφινος			
gouffre	gulf	gurgēs			
chiffre	cypher				
souffre	sulphur	sulfur			
ogre	ogre	orcus (?)	câpre	caper	κάπρις
pingre	miser				
tigre	tiger	tigris			
beurre	butter	butyrum	barre	bar	barra (It.)
cineterre	scimitar		lourre	wadding	burra
leurre	lure		équerre	square (carpenter's)	
parterre	pit (of theatre)		guerre	war	guerra (It.)
tonnerre	thunder	tonitru	serre	glass house	
verre	glass	vitrum	simarre	magistrate's robe	
			terre	earth	terra
albâtre	alabaster	ἀλάβαστρον			
âtre	hearth	atrium (?)			
plâtre	plaster	emplastrum			
mètre	yard	μέτρον			
centimètre		comp. of μέτρον			
chronomètre	chronometer				
salpêtre	saltpetre				
être	being (verb)		fenêtre	window	fenestra
hêtre	beech-tree				
chapitre	chapter	capitulum			
litre	quart measure				
nitre	nitre	νίτρον	épître	letter	epistola
pitre	clown		mitre	mitre	mitra
pupitre	desk	pulpitum			
titre	title	titulus			
cloître	cloister	claustrum			
goître	tumour in throat	gurgēs			
apôtre	apostle	ἀπόστολος			
antre	cave	antrum			
balustre	balustrade	βάλουστρον			
bistre	bistre				
cadastre	census of property	capistratum			
centre	centre	κέντρον			
cintre	circular arch (arch.)				
désastre	disaster	disastro (It.)			
feutre	felt	feltrum (L.L.)	poutre	a beam	

	<i>Masculine.</i>	
lustre	lustre, chan-	<i>lustrare</i>
	dellier	
philtre	love-charm	<i>φίλτρον</i>
sceptre	sceptre	<i>σκέπτρον</i>
spectre	spectre	<i>spectrum</i>
tertre	mound	
théâtre	theatre	<i>theatrum</i>
sistre	cymbal	<i>σίστρον</i>
sémeestre	space of six months	
trimestre	three months	
séquestre	sequestration	
cadavre	corpse	<i>cadaver</i>
cuivre	copper	<i>cuprum</i>
givre	hoar frost	
livre	book	<i>liber</i>
lièvre	hare	<i>lepus</i>
mancœuvre	workman	
œuvre	work, <i>see</i> p. 224	
poivre	pepper	<i>piper</i>
collyre	eye-salve	<i>collyrium</i>
martyre	martyrdom	<i>martyrium</i>

	<i>Feminine.</i>	
martre	a sable	
	marten	
piastre	piastre	<i>piastra</i> (It.)
chèvre	she-goat	<i>caprea</i>
couleuvre	adder	<i>colubra</i>
livre	pound	<i>libra</i>
fièvre	fever	<i>febris</i>
mancœuvre	mancœuvre	
œuvre, <i>see</i> p. 224		
lèvre	lip	pl. of <i>labrum</i>
pieuvre	sea-devil	

## SE.

vase	vase, vessel	<i>vas</i>
gymnase	gymnasium	
ukase	Russian Imperial edict	
diocèse	diocese	

vase	mud	
base	basis	<i>βασις</i>
case	cottage	<i>casa</i>
emphase	emphasis	<i>ἐμφασις</i>
phase	phase	<i>φάσις</i>
extase	ecstasy	<i>ἐκστασις</i>
thèse	thesis	<i>θήσις</i>
exégèse	setting forth of a text	<i>ἐξηγησις</i>
parenthèse	parenthesis	<i>παρένθεσις</i>
bise	North wind	
	and all others in <i>ise</i>	
rose	rose	<i>ροση</i>
	and all others in <i>ose</i>	
muse	muse	<i>musa</i>
	and all others in <i>use</i>	
analyse	analysis	<i>ἀνάλυσις</i>
aïse	ease	
chaise	chair	
	and all others in <i>aïse</i>	
toise	fathom	
ardoise	slate, found in Ardennes	<i>ardesia</i> (L.L.)
cause	cause	<i>causa</i>

*Masculine.**Feminine.*

			blouse	bag or loose frock	
			ventouse	cupping machine	
			pelouse	lawn	
			anse	handle, creek	<i>ansa</i>
			réponse	answer	pl. of <i>responsum</i>
			and all others in <i>nse</i>		
gypse	plaster	γύψος	éclipse	eclipse	ἐκλειψις
torse	back and loins	<i>torso</i> (It.)	ellipse	ellipse	ἐλλειψις
thyrsé	thyrsus	θύρσος	bourse	purse	βύρσα
inverse	the contrary	<i>in-vertère</i>	course	course, chase	
			herse	harrow, port-cullis	
			and all others in <i>rse</i>		
*carrosse	carriage		messe	mass	<i>missa</i>
mousse	a cabin-boy		mousse	moss, foam	<i>muscus</i>
			and all others in <i>sse</i>		

*TE.*

automate	automaton	αὐτόματος	agate	agate	ἀγάτης
citrate	citrate		annate	yearly fine paid to the Pope	<i>annata</i> (L.L.)
phosphate	phosphate		casemate	casemate	<i>casamatta</i> (It.)
stigmaté	scar, impress	στίγμα	omoplate	shoulder-blade	ὠμοπλάτη
			rate	milt	
athlète	athlete	ἀθλητής	tomate	tomato	
casse-tête	tomahawk	(comp. of verb)	bête	beast	<i>bestia</i>
composite	(arch.)		comète	comet	
			and all others in <i>ête</i>		
faîte	top of building, summit	<i>fastigium</i>	limite	limit	
			and all others in <i>ite, aite, oite, or uite</i>		
gîte	resting-place	<i>gistum</i> (L.L.)			
satellite		<i>satelles</i>			
site		<i>situs</i>			
antidote		ἀντίδοτος	anecdote		pl. of ἀνέκδοτος, something not yet given out, and so new

\* Formerly fem., from *carrozza*.

<i>Masculine.</i>			<i>Feminine.</i>		
entrecôte	fillet (meat)		capote	great coat	<i>capa</i>
hôte	host	<i>hospes</i>	compote	preserve (of fruit)	
prote	printer's foreman	<i>πρώτος</i>	côte	coast, rib	<i>costa</i>
vote	vote	<i>votum</i>	note	note, mark	<i>nota</i>
parachute		from verb <i>parer</i> , to ward off, and <i>chute</i> , fall	dispute	dispute	<i>disputa</i> (It.)
acte	act, deed	<i>actus</i>	voûte	vault	<i>volta</i>
entr'acte	space between the acts		and all others in <i>ute</i> and <i>oute</i>		
dialecte	dialect	<i>διάλεκτος</i>	cataracte	cataract	<i>καταράκτης</i>
pacte	agreement	<i>pactum</i>	épacte	epact	
culte	worship	<i>cultus</i>	collecte	collect	<i>collecta</i>
tumulte	tumult	<i>tumultus</i>	secte	sect	
			catapulte	catapult	<i>catapulta</i>
			halte	halt	
			volte	term of riding-school	<i>volta</i> (It.)
			récolte	harvest	
			révolte	revolt	
conte	tale	<i>conto</i> (It.)	fente	slit	
			pente	slope	
			and all others in <i>nte</i>		
compte	reckoning		crypte	crypt	<i>κρύπτη</i>
précepte	precept	<i>præceptum</i>	carte	map	<i>charta</i>
myrte	myrtle	<i>μύρτος</i>	and all others in <i>rie</i>		
arbuste	shrub	<i>arbutum</i>	améthyste	amethyst	<i>ἀμέθυστος</i>
buste	bust	<i>busto</i> (It.)	baliste	catapult	<i>balista</i>
contraste	contrast	<i>contrasto</i> (It.)	batiste	cambric	
faste	pride	<i>fastus</i>	caste	distinctive rank in India	
geste	action	<i>gestum</i>	piste	trail	
holocauste	holocaust	<i>ὁλόκαυστος</i>	peste	plague	<i>pestis</i>
poste	post, guard-house, position	<i>position</i>	sieste	siesta	<i>siesta</i> (It.)
			poste	post-office	
texte	text		lutte	struggle	<i>lucta</i>
prétexte	pretext		and all others in <i>te</i>		

## UE.

<i>Masculine.</i>			<i>Feminine.</i>		
apologue		ἀπόλογος	algue	sea-weed	alga
catalogue		κατάλογος	brigue	canvas (for votes)	briga (L.L.)
décalogue		δεκάλογος	bague	ring	bacca (?)
bésigue	game of cards		digue	breakwater	diga (It.)
			églogue	eclogue	ecloga
vague	adj. used as a subst.		vague	wave	
			vogue	fashion	
			fugue	term of music	fuga
			fougue	impetuosity	
			langue	tongue	lingua
			pirogue	canoe	
			seringue	syringe	
			schlague	instrument of punishment (Aust. and Russ.)	
			vergue	yard (of a ship)	
			ciguë	hemlock	cicuta
			berlue	dizziness	
			mue	moulting	muda (It.)
			moue	grimace	
			boue	mud	
			roue	wheel	rota
			rue	street	ruga
			grue	crane	grus
			ammoniaque	ammoniac	
cloaque	cloaca, drain		baraque	hut	baracca (It.)
laque	lacker		flaque	puddle	
			laque	gum	
			patraque	old worn-out machine	
			plaque	thin plate of metal	
			shabraque	shabrack	
chèque	check (banker's)		pastèque	water-melon	
physique	physiognomy		hypothèque	mortgage	hypotheca
cantique	hymn	cantus, canticum	physique	physical science	
			acoustique	acoustics	ἀκουστικός
cosmétique	cosmetic	κοσμητικός	basilique	basilica	βασιλική
émétique	emetic	ἐμετικός	boutique	shop	bottega (It.)
portique	porch		brique	brick	
tique	tick (on animals)		colique	colic	
toxique	poison		crique	creek	

	<i>Masculine.</i>	
critique	one who writes criticisms	κριτικός
colloque	conversation	colloquium
phoque	seal	
Pentatenque	Pentateuch	Πεντάτευχος
calque	traced drawing	calcare
manque	failing	mancus
cirque	circus	circus
casque	helmet	casco (skull)
disque	disk	δίσκος
lentisque	lentisk	lentiscus
masque	mask	
mollusque	animal without vertebrae	
kiosque	summer-house	
risque	risk	risco (It.)

	<i>Feminine.</i>	
critique	criticism	κριτική
chronique	chronicle	chronica
pique	pike	picca (It.)
rubrique	rubric	
statistique	statistics	
coque	shell (of egg)	concha
défroque	cast-off clothes	
époque	epoch	ἐποχή
équivoque	doubtful term	æquivoca (oratio)
loque	rag, shred	
toque	cap	tocca (It.)
nuque	back of neck	nuca (It.)
perruque	wig	
foulque	coot	fulica
banque	bank	
barque	bark	barca (It.)
marque	mark	marca (It.)
remorque	towing ship	pl. of remulcum, a tow-rope
bisque	soup strained through a colander	
basque	coat-tail	

## VE.

conclave	conclave	conclave
gave	mountain-stream	
esclave	slave	schiauo (It.)
effluves	effluvium	
fleuve	river	fluvius

rive	shore	ripa
and all others in re		

## ZE.

trapèze	gymnastic bar	τραπέζιον
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## YE.

paye	pay	paga (It.)
abbaye	abbey	abbadia (It.)



A LIST OF WORDS OF TWO GENDERS, THE SIGNIFICATION OF WHICH VARIES ACCORDING AS THEY ARE MASCULINE OR FEMININE.

Noun.	Masculine.	Feminine.
aide	<i>an assistant (aide-de-camp)</i>	<i>assistance</i>
aigle	<i>an eagle</i>	<i>Imperial banner</i>
ange	<i>angel</i>	<i>sort of fish</i>
aune	<i>alder-tree</i>	<i>ell, yard</i>
barbe	<i>African Arab horse</i>	<i>beard</i>
barde	<i>bard</i>	<i>thin slice of bacon</i>
câpre	<i>privateer (ship)</i>	<i>caper</i>
coche	<i>barge, coach</i>	<i>a notch</i>
couple	<i>a couple or pair : un couple heureux</i>	<i>two : une couple d'épées, etc.</i>
cornette, and so trompette, etc.	<i>a cornet (of cavalry)</i>	<i>standard</i>
crêpe	<i>crape</i>	<i>pancake</i>
critique	<i>one who writes criticisms</i>	<i>criticism</i>
écho	<i>echo (the sound produced)</i>	<i>a nymph</i>
enfant	<i>a boy</i>	<i>girl</i>
fourbe	<i>a cheat</i>	<i>trick</i>
finale	<i>a finale (music)</i>	<i>a last syllable</i>
garde	<i>one who guards</i>	<i>the guard</i>
greffe	<i>registry-office</i>	<i>graft (botany)</i>
guide	<i>a guide</i>	<i>a rein</i>
hymne	<i>hymn, song</i>	<i>church hymn</i>
livre	<i>book (liber)</i>	<i>pound (libra)</i>
laque	<i>lacquer</i>	<i>lake (colour)</i>
manche	<i>handle : un manche à balai</i>	<i>sleeve ; one game out of a rubber or set</i>
manœuvre	<i>a workman</i>	<i>manœuvre</i>
mode	<i>mood (of verbs)</i>	<i>fashion</i>
moule	<i>mould</i>	<i>mussel</i>
mousse	<i>cabin-boy</i>	<i>moss, foam</i>
œuvre	<i>(see next list)</i>	
office	<i>office, duty (officium)</i>	<i>larder, pantry (officina)</i>
page	<i>attendant</i>	<i>page of book (pagina)</i>
parallèle	<i>comparison</i>	<i>parallel (degree of latitude)</i>
paillasse	<i>merry Andrew</i>	<i>straw mattress</i>
pantomime	<i>actor</i>	<i>pantomime</i>
pendule	<i>pendulum</i>	<i>clock</i>
période	<i>the highest pitch attainable</i>	<i>period</i>
personne	<i>nobody</i>	<i>person</i>
poêle	<i>stove</i>	<i>frying-pan</i>
poste	<i>post, position, guardhouse</i>	<i>post-office, letter or travelling post</i>
pourpre	<i>the colour purple</i>	<i>anything dyed purple</i>
relâche	<i>rest</i>	<i>anchorage</i>

Noun.	Masculine.	Feminine.
remise	<i>a hired carriage</i>	<i>remittance, coach-house</i>
satyre	<i>satyr</i>	<i>satire</i>
solde	<i>balance of accounts</i>	<i>pay</i>
somme	<i>nap, slumber (somnia)</i>	<i>sum (summa)</i>
souris	<i>smile</i>	<i>mouse</i>
statuaire	<i>a statuary</i>	<i>the art of making statues</i>
tour	<i>turn, trick, turner's lathe</i>	<i>tower (turre)</i>
vague	<i>anything vague</i>	<i>wave</i>
vase	<i>vessel, vase</i>	<i>mud</i>
voile	<i>veil</i>	<i>sail</i>

A LIST OF NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE THE SIGNIFICATION OF WHICH VARIES ACCORDING AS THEY ARE EMPLOYED IN THE SINGULAR OR PLURAL NUMBERS, MASCULINE OR FEMININE GENDERS.

**Amour.** Generally masculine in the singular, though *sometimes* feminine in poetry :

Une amour sans seconde.—MOLIÈRE.

It is found of both genders in the plural, but more often feminine in poetry :

Et mes premiers amours et mes premiers serments.—VOLTAIRE.

Les amours de Pénélope et d'Ulysses sont pures.—CHATEAUBRIAND.

**Délice.** Masculine in the singular, but feminine in the plural :

C'est un vrai délice que de l'entendre chanter.

Les rois foulent à leurs pieds les molles délices.—FÉNELON.

**Foudre,** meaning lightning, is feminine :

La foudre brûle et détruit les corps.

Used figuratively, or in high-flown style, it is masculine :

Le foudre vengeur.

Ces foudres impuissants qu'en leur main vous peignez.

Démosthène était un foudre d'éloquence.

**Gens.** Masculine when the adjective follows it; as :

Les gens guerriers.

Feminine when the adjective precedes; as :

Les vieilles gens.

If there are two adjectives, the one that precedes is put in the feminine, the one that follows in the masculine; as :

Les vieilles gens sont soupçonneux.

If two adjectives precede *gens*, one of which is an adjective ending in *e* mute, the first remains masculine; as :

Tous les honnêtes gens.

*Gens* coupled with another substantive, and so forming one idea, is always masculine; as :

Tous les gens d'affaire.

Les anciens gens de lettres, gens de robe, etc.

*Œuvre* is generally feminine; as :

L'œuvre de la création fut achevée en six jours.

Les œuvres de Molière reliées en maroquin.

*Œuvre*, in high-flown style, is sometimes masculine :

Un œuvre de génie.

Le grand œuvre (viz. the philosopher's stone).

Also when it expresses the entire works of a painter or composer; as :

Tout l'œuvre de Callot, de Beethoven, etc.

*Orge* is feminine, except in the expressions :

De l'orge mondé	} <i>barley cleared of the husks, pearl barley.</i>
De l'orge perlé	

*Orgue*. Masculine in the singular, and feminine in the plural; as :

L'orgue de cette église est excellent.

Il y a de belles orgues à Freibourg.

But one writes :

C'est un des plus beaux orgues de l'Europe.

*Pâques*. Masculine; except :

Pâques fleuries, *Palm Sunday*.

*Quelque chose*, meaning *something*, is masculine; as :

C'est quelque chose que j'ai trouvé chez vous.

When it means *whatever thing* it is feminine; as :

Quelque chose qu'il ait faite, il sera pardonné.

## EXERCISES ON THE GENDERS OF NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

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### I. (Page 197.)

*α.* How may the genders of most nouns substantive be determined?

*β.* What are the exceptions to the rule that all words designating *males* are masculine?

*γ.* (P. 198.) Give the English and feminines of the following nouns: *un bouc, un cheval, un daim, un mulet, un sanglier, un singe.*

*δ.* Give the French for *a beaver, a woodcock, an owl, a swallow, a blackbird, a mouse.*

*ε.* (P. 199.) How do you express the female of *a buffalo, a vulture*, and the male of *an ostrich, a stork, a giraffe, a hyena, a panther, a mole*?

### II. (Page 199.)

*α.* Of what gender are the words expressing the days of the week, and the months?

Put into French:

1. Last Sunday. 2. Next Monday. 3. Every Wednesday (all the Wednesdays). 4. The middle of January. 5. Our holidays end about (*vers*) the middle of September. 6. The spring was very cold this year. 7. The summer was scorching. 8. The autumn will be probably rainy. 9. Let us hope (for) a fine autumn. 10. The winter is passed.

*β.* Put into French (p. 200):

1. Gold is precious. 2. These buckles are made of polished steel. 3. I prefer blue to pink. 4. Black does not suit (*aller*) me. 5. What tree is that? Is it an oak or an elm? 6. The poplar is the straightest

of all trees. 7. Those wretched (*ennuyeux*) briars have torn my coat. 8. The vine is not yet in flower.

γ. 1. Italian is very pretty, but I prefer speaking German. 2. He writes in very good French; where did he learn it (pret. indef.)? 3. He has a very free manner of speaking. 4. It is quite sensible to the touch. 5. Let me hear the pros and cons of that affair. 6. His character is a mixture of good and bad. 7. We met a ship going south, whilst we were sailing (*filer*) rapidly northwards. 8. We shall spend the winter in the south (*midi*). 9. The mistral at Marseilles and the bise at Geneva are the scourges of those two places.

δ. 1. Shall you go by Mont Cenis or the Cornice? 2. Mont Blanc is always covered with (*de*) snow. 3. I went up Vesuvius last year. 4. The Pyrenees are not so high as the Alps. 5. The Vosges are very pretty and well wooded. 6. Paris is not nearly (*à beaucoup près*) so large as London, but London is not nearly so gay. 7. Venice is charming, Florence too is very well situated, and Rome very interesting. 8. Were you ever at Cairo? 9. I am just returned from Havre.

ε. 1. On my return (*en revenant*) from Portugal, I have some idea of visiting Canada. 2. If I were you (*à votre place*), I should go to Labrador, and then to Brazil and Peru. 3. There is a kind of rose to which the French have given the name of Bengal rose, and a sort of firework which they call Bengal fire. 4. After Switzerland you should visit the Caucasus. 5. Hanover has been completely upset (*bouleversé*) by the wars between Prussia and Austria.

ζ. 1. Of all that property there remains but one quarter to be divided amongst all the children. 2. I thought he had saved a third of it. 3. He must give a fifth (part) to each of his sisters. 4. Anyhow, he is worth double what he was before.

η. 1. It takes two pints to make one quart. 2. A centimètre is the 100th part of a mètre, a hectomètre is a measure equal to 100 mètres. 3. A millimètre is the 1,000th part of a mètre, a kilomètre is 1,000 mètres. 4. The French inch is rather longer than the English. 5. The English measure land by acres; the hectare is more usual (*usité*) in France. 6. The kilogramme is rather more than two English pounds.

### III. (Page 201.)

α. Write down the English and the genders, with the Latin derivatives (if known), of the following words:

Agenda, alinéa, alpage, sofa, sépia, villa; plomb, radoub, club; tabac, hamac, cric, jonc, arc, ture; différend, rond, bond, fond; if, esquif, clef, soif; hareng, poing.

β. Varech, almanach; cri, midi, après-midi; loi, émoi; étui, balai, paroi; carrick, arack; bal, appel, baril, bol, calcul; essaim, intérim, rhum, faim; turban, hymen, pollen, crin, fin, étain, main, poinçon, leçon, lampion, nation, aversion, inscription, blason, poison, toison, maison, tison, poisson, boisson, paon.

γ. Kangaroo, rococo, zéro, virago; jalap, cap, cep, sirop, loup, coup, champ; coq; air, loir, chair, espoir; cuiller, mer, dîner, horreur (note, p. 201), clameur, fureur, pâleur, peur, valeur, honneur, labeur; bois, buis, maïs, souris; fracas, as, vis, marais.

δ. Serment, dent, vent, gent; prêt, forêt; art, sort, mort, part; bruit, nuit; étau, eau, peau, oripeau, corbeau; écu, vertu, hibou, clou; faix, paix, choix, croix, crucifix, perdrix; houx, taux, toux, faux; gas, riz.

#### IV. (Page 202.)

Write down the English and genders, with the Latin derivatives (where known), of *marché, dé, tracé, cétacé, congé, duché, consommé, traité, vérité, comité, probité, comté, vicomté, côté, été, beauté, thé, amitié, pitié*.

### EXERCISES ON WORDS OF DOUBLE GENDER AND SIGNIFICATION.

#### V. (Pages 222, 223.)

I.—1. We shall use his assistance if it is offered to us. 2. He rode a splendid Barb. 3. Capers are very abundant in our garden. 4. You must fit that arrow into the notch. 5. The newly married (people) made a very pretty couple. 6. Three or four cornets were killed in that single regiment. 7. The Roman eagles were feared everywhere. 8. He had a long grey beard. 9. They were a couple of friends quite inseparable.

II.—1. Did you ever see Sheridan's 'Critic' played? 2. She was a very pretty child. 3. Call the guard! 4. Those papers are stowed away in the registry-office. 5. That guide is a very trustworthy fellow. 6. What book are you reading there? 7. That criticism is hardly fair. 8. He's a regular cheat. 9. All these roses come from the same graft. 10. I cannot hold the reins, they are so slippery.

III.—1. The handle of this knife is very dirty. 2. What a curious manoeuvre! 3. You must use the subjunctive mood. 4. Those two bullets never came out of the same mould. 5. Your pantry must be well swept out every morning. 6. A little black cabin-boy was singing on the mast. 7. How many games have you won? 8. We have each won one, and this is the deciding game (*la belle*). 9. That fashion began last year. 10. They keep a butler and a page. 11. I always sleep (*coucher*) on a straw mattress. 12. Go and see what time it is by (*à*) the clock in the drawing-room.

IV.—1. The first chapter sets forth (*établir*) a comparison between Cæsar and Napoleon. 2. He attained the highest pitch of his glory in that year. 3. No one has come yet. 4. Little fish, you will go into the frying-pan! 5. A soldier must never leave the post which has been assigned to him. 6. At the death of Titus, Domitian assumed the purple immediately. 7. Go and call a carriage! Will you have a cab from the stand (*station*), or a remise? 8. The army has not yet received its pay. 9. He (*ce*) is a very amiable person. 10. Come and warm yourself near the stove.

V.—1. I cannot recollect in which satire of Boileau that verse is found (*se trouve*). 2. I generally take a nap after dinner. 3. That sum will be due to me on the 3rd of January. 4. Her smile becomes (*sied*) her marvellously. 5. It is my turn now, it will be yours to-morrow. 6. Did you ever visit the Tower of London? 7. His thoughts are always wandering (in the vague). 8. A terrible wave swallowed up the ship. 9. We did 100 miles that day, half sailing, half steaming. 10. She wore a veil of English lace (*point*).

## VI. (Pages 223, 224.)

Form French sentences similar to the examples given on pages 223, 224, to illustrate the different meanings (according to the gender and number employed) of

1. **Amour**, sing. and plur.
2. **Délice**, masc. and fem.
3. **Foudre**, masc. or fem.
4. **Gens**, with adjective preceding it.  
     " with adjective following it.  
     " with two adjectives, one preceding, the other following.  
     " with two adjectives, one ending in *e*.  
     " coupled with another substantive.
5. **Orgue**, sing. and plur.
6. **Pâques**.
7. **Quelque chose**, used as one expression or as two distinct words.

## ACCENTS AND OTHER ORTHOGRAPHICAL SIGNS.

To be treated under five heads:—I. *Accents*. II. *Apostrophe*.  
III. *Hyphen*. IV. *Tréma*. V. *Cedilla*.

I. *Accents* are purely and simply orthographical signs placed over certain vowels, either for the purpose of showing how these vowels are to be pronounced, or to distinguish two words spelt alike but of different meanings.

They are of three kinds:—

- a. The acute, *l'accent aigu* (').
- β. The grave, *l'accent grave* (').
- γ. The circumflex, *l'accent circonflexe* (^).

A. 1. The *acute accent* is placed over the vowel *e* only, and gives it a sound somewhat similar to that of *ay* in the English word *day*.

An *e* thus accented is called in French *un.é fermé*.

2. This accent may occur in any syllable of a word, being as much a part of such syllable as the letter *h* in English, and as materially altering the sound, and in most instances the signification, of such syllables, as may be seen by contrasting such words as *le mérite*, a noun substantive meaning 'merit,' with *mérité*, the past part. of *mériter*, to deserve; *un charme*, a charm, with *charmé*, charmed, &c.

3. This accent is most frequent on the last syllable of French nouns substantive derived from Latin words in *tas*.

<i>vérité</i>	<i>truth</i>	Lat.
<i>calamité</i>	<i>calamity</i>	<i>veritas</i>
		<i>calamitas</i> , &c.

And in the past part. of verbs of the first conjugation, as *donné, donnée; charmé, charmée*, &c.; but, as has been said before, it may occur in any part of a word, as *régénération, réitéré, répondre, aubépine, espérance*, &c.

4. In the first person sing. pres. tense of a verb of the first conjugation used interrogatively, the final *e* receives the acute



accent, to avoid the awkwardness which would arise from pronouncing two *mute e's* (i.e. unaccented *e's*) consecutively; as:

donné-je?	<i>do I give?</i>	not donne-je?
aimé-je?	<i>do I love?</i>	not aime-je?*

This rule is also applied to the first person sing. imperf. subj. of *devoir* used as an exclamation: *dussé-je . . . !* even were I to . . . ! and to the first person sing. pres. subj. of *pouvoir* used to express a wish: *puissé-je !* oh that I might be able !

B. 1. The *grave accent* placed over the letter *è* gives that vowel a broad or open sound, somewhat similar to the *ay* in the English word *mayor*. (Compare *père, mère, remède, &c.*)

2. With the exception of a few words ending in *s*, such as *dès* (from the time), to distinguish from *des*, genitive plur. of article; *très*, very; *près*, near; *après*, after; *congrès*, congress; *procès*, trial, &c., the letter *è* with a grave accent† almost invariably precedes a consonant (or combination of letters equal to a consonant, as *ch, qu*), which consonant is followed by an *e* mute; as:—

une grèbe	<i>a grebe</i>
une pièce	<i>a piece</i>
un remède	<i>a remedy</i>
un modèle	<i>a model</i>
un trirème	<i>a trireme</i>
l'arène	<i>the arena</i>
une artère	<i>an artery</i>
une parenthèse	<i>a parenthesis</i>
une arbalète	<i>a crossbow</i>
une sèche	<i>a cuttlefish</i>
une pastèque	<i>a water-melon</i>

See page 52 for employment of grave accent in modifying certain verbs of the first conjugation.

3. The grave accent is placed over the letter *a* in

*là*, adv., there, to distinguish it from *la*, the feminine of the definite article.

*à*, prep., meaning at or to, to distinguish it from the third person sing. present of the verb *avoir*.

*ça*, as in the expression *ça et là*, hither and thither, to distinguish it from *ça*, contracted form of *cela*.

\* See page 108.

† Note that in words ending in *ege*, such as *piège, collège, &c.*, the acute, not the grave accent is used, as also in the words *événement, avènement*.

en deçà	<i>on this side</i>
au delà	<i>beyond</i>
déjà	<i>already</i>
holà	<i>hallo</i>
voilà	<i>behold</i>

*où*, adv., where, to distinguish it from *ou*, conj., or.

Γ. The *circumflex accent* (^) placed over a vowel, as it generally implies the suppression of some other vowel, or a contraction from a more lengthened form of word, gives to such a vowel a broad and open sound ; as :

la grâce	<i>grace</i>	Lat.
l'âge	<i>age</i>	—
un rôle	<i>a part, character</i>	rotulus
un môle	<i>a mole, jetty</i>	—
l'âme	<i>the soul</i>	anima
un âne	<i>an ass</i>	asinus
une guêpe	<i>a wasp</i>	vespis
la côte	<i>the rib, or coast</i>	costa
une épître	<i>an epistle</i>	epistola
nous aimâmes	<i>we loved</i>	amavimus
vous aimâtes	<i>you loved</i>	amavistis
vous reçûtes	<i>you received</i>	recepistis

And all first and second persons plural of the perfect tenses of verbs.

	Old Form.
qu'il donnât	qu'il donnast
qu'il finît	qu'il finist
qu'il reçût	qu'il reçust
qu'il vendît	qu'il vendist

And all other third persons singular of imperf. subjunctive.

This accent is also employed in

*mûr*, ripe (Lat. *maturus*), to distinguish it from *un mur*, a wall.

*sûr*, sure, certain (Lat. *securus*), to distinguish it from the preposition *sur*, upon.

*dû*, past part. of *devoir*, to distinguish it from *du*, gen. of article.

*crû*, past part. of *croître*, to grow, to distinguish it from *cru*, past part. of *croire*, to believe.

*le nôtre*, ours, *le vôtre*, yours, possessive pronouns, to distinguish them from *notre*, our, *votre*, your, possessive adjectives.

The circumflex accent is also employed in—

paraître	<i>to appear</i>	Lat. paresco
naître	<i>to be born</i>	nascor
croître	<i>to grow</i>	cresco
connaître	<i>to know</i>	cognosco
paître	<i>to feed</i>	pascor

N.B.—In *almost every instance*, when the circumflex accent occurs in French, it will be found that the letter *s* previously existed in the Latin word from which the French is derived, and in many instances the *s* is retained in the English word; thus :

French.	Lat.	Eng.
apôtre	apostolus	<i>apostle</i>
tempête	tempestas	<i>tempest</i>

II. The *apostrophe* (') marks the suppression of one of the vowels *a*, *e*, or *i*, before another word beginning with a vowel or mute (i.e. unaspirated) *h*.

1. The letter *a* can be suppressed *only* in the feminine of the definite article; as, *l'orange* (for *la orange*), and the acc. sing. of the fem. pronoun of the third person, *la*; as :

*je l'aime, I love her (for je la aime).*

In no other words can the letter *a* be elided.

2. The letter *e* is suppressed (*a*) in the words *je, me, te, se, de, que, ce, le* (art. and pron.), and *ne*, before another vowel or mute *h*; as :

j'aime le soleil	il s'en vante
il m'estime	roi d'Italie
je t'en prie	qu'avez-vous ?
c'est moi	il l'a mangé
je n'en ai pas	

β. In the words *puisque, lorsque, quoique, only* when they precede the words *il, ils, elle, elles, on, un, or une*; as :

*puisque'il le dit*  
*quoiqu'on dise, etc.*

γ. *Jusque*, when it precedes *à, au, aux, or ici*; as :

*jusqu'à Rome*  
*jusqu'aux portes de la ville*

è. In *entre*, or *presque*, when joined inseparably to another word forming one with it ; as :

entr'acte          entr'aider          presque

é. In *quelque* only before *un* or *une* ; as :

quelqu'un          quelqu'une

ζ. In *grande* before *mère* (meaning grandmother), always, which is written *grand'mère*, and often before *chambre*, *messe*, *chose*, *merci*, *peine*, which are found written *la grand'messe*, *ce n'est pas grand'chose*, &c.

N.B.—The *a* and *e* in *la* or *le* are not suppressed after an imperative ; as :

menez-la à Paris  
mettez-le ici

*A* and *e* are not elided before the numbers

huit	<i>eight</i>	le huit janvier
onze	<i>eleven</i>	la onzième fois
	<i>or</i>	
oui	<i>yes</i>	le oui et le non
ouate	<i>cotton-wool</i>	de la ouate

3. The letter *i* is suppressed *only* in the word *si*, and only when that word precedes *il* or *ils* ; as : *s'il vous plaît*, *s'ils viennent*.

4. The diphthongs *moi* and *toi*, coming after an imperative, are elided before *en*, never before *y* ; as :

Donnez-m'en	<i>give me some of it</i>
(for donnez-moi-en)	
va-t'en	<i>go away</i>
(for va-toi-en)	

Instead of *menez-m'y*, take me there, one writes *menez-y-moi*.

III. The *hyphen* (French *tiret*) (–) is placed :

a. In composite words, such as *chef-d'œuvre*, *arc-en-ciel*, *vis-à-vis*, &c.

β. Between the personal pronoun and the word *même* ; as *lui-même*, *nous-mêmes*.

γ. After a verb followed by one or more pronouns, whether they be the subjects or complements of the verb ; as :

irai-je ?	viendras-tu ?
puisses-tu réussir !	que dit-on ?
rendez-le-lui	viendra-t-elle ? *

But remark, that if the pronoun which follows the verb is itself followed by another verb governing it, there is no hyphen ; as :

venez me parler	<i>come and speak to me</i>
va te promener !	<i>be off !</i>

δ. *Ci* and *là* are connected with other substantives or pronouns by the hyphen ; as :

celui-ci, ceux-là, celle-là ;  
cet homme-ci, cette femme-là ;  
là-haut, là-bas, etc.

ε. All words preceded by *très* are joined to it by a hyphen ; as : *très-bien, très-fort*, etc.

The rule for the insertion of the *t euphonique* between the third sing. of a verb ending in *a* or *e* and the pronouns *il, elle, or on*, has been given in the note on page 35 :

m'aime-t-il ?  
viendra-t-elle ?  
que dira-t-on ?

Care must be taken, when the letter *t* is placed before a vowel in the place of the pronouns *te* or *toi*, not to separate it from the following verb by a hyphen, but by an apostrophe ; as :

je t'en parlerai  
va-t'en

NOTE.—The imperative *va*, followed by *y*, takes an *s* for the sake of euphony ; as :

vas y ;

but if the *y* be followed by another verb in the infinitive, the *s* is suppressed ; as :

va y porter ces livres

---

\* See following paragraph for the *t euphonique*.

*Va* followed by *en* (pronoun, *not* preposition) also takes an *s*; as:

*vas en savoir des nouvelles*

IV. The *tréma* is a sign composed of two dots ( `` ) placed over one vowel, followed by another, to show that that vowel is to be pronounced separately, and not forming a diphthong with the preceding one.

### *Examples of the Tréma.*

#### 1. On the letter *i*:

*Hair*, to hate, takes it in all its persons except the three persons sing. of the present and the second person sing. of the imperative; *héroïque*, *naïf*, *laïque*, &c.

2. On the letter *e*, as in *poème*, *poète*; not to be pronounced as *poêle*.

#### 3. On the letter *u* following a *g*:

*La ciguë*, *ambiguë*, *exiguë*, *contiguë*, *aiguë*, to prevent these words being pronounced as *intrigue*, *brigue*, &c.

V. The *cedilla* is a sign like an inverted *c* placed under the letter *c* when it precedes the vowels *a*, *o*, or *u*, and when the said letter *c* is to be pronounced soft, like an *s*, and not hard, like a *k*; as:

*menaçant*, *menaçons*, *reçu*

Note that the letter *c* is naturally hard or soft before the same vowels in English as in French. The proper name Cicero (Fr. *Cicéron*) contains the only vowels before which the *c* is pronounced like an *s* in both languages.

## EXERCISES ON THE ACCENTS AND OTHER ORTHOGRAPHICAL SIGNS.

(Pages 229 to 235.)

1. (α.) How many accents are there in French? what are they called? and how are they written?
2. Over what letter only is the acute accent placed? and what is this letter then called in French?
3. Write down all the persons of the verbs *donner*, *charmer*, and *mériter* which terminate in an *e* mute, and those which terminate in an *é* or *ée* accented.
4. Try to illustrate in English writing the difference between *mérite* and *merité*, *charme* and *charmé*, *repondre* and *répondre*.
5. (β.) Over what letters can the grave accent be placed? Give one instance of a French word of each description.
6. Give a list of words ending in *ès* in French.
7. Where is the grave accent almost invariably found in French? and what are the most remarkable instances to the contrary?
8. Distinguish between *là* and *la*, *à* and *a*, *ça* and *ça*, *où* and *ou*, giving a French sentence to illustrate each example.
9. (γ.) What does the circumflex accent generally imply?
10. Give the derivation and English of *hôte*, *côte*, *impôt*, *appât*, *intérêt*, *arrêter*, *enquête*, *apôtre*, *tempête*.
11. Give the first and second person plural of the pret. def., and the third sing. imperf. subj. of the verbs *donner*, *finir*, *recevoir*, and *rendre*.
12. Illustrate by one French sentence for each example the difference between *mûr* and *mur*, *sûr* and *sur*, *dû* and *du*, *crû* and *cru*, *le nôtre* and *notre*, *le vôtre* and *votre*.

## THE APOSTROPHE. (Page 232.)

1. What vowels can be elided, and their place supplied by the apostrophe?

2. Give instances of the only cases in which the letter *a* can be elided.

3. Give one example of the suppression of the letter *e* in each of the words *je, me, te, se, de, que, ce, le, and ne*.

4. Give one sentence for each to show the suppression of the vowel *e* in the words *puisque, lorsque, quoique*.

5. Do the same with *jusque, entre, presque, and quelque*.

6. Before what words is the feminine termination of *grand* suppressed, and its place supplied by an apostrophe?

7. Write in French :

1. Bring him with you. 2. Put it (*fem.*) in (*à*) its place. 3. Come (on) the eighth (of) October. 4. It will be the eleventh to-morrow. 5. A locket wrapped up in cotton-wool.

8. When only can the letter *i* be elided? Give instances.

9. Put into French :

1. Lend me some (*en*). 2. If you go to Paris, take me there. 3. Go away (*sing.*).

## THE HYPHEN. (Page 233.)

1. Find six composite French words connected by one or more hyphens.

2. Write down six persons of verbs in the interrogative form, with the pronoun connected by a hyphen.

3. Put into French :

1. Come and see me often. 2. Go and take a walk. 3. I like this one (*masc.*) better than that one (*fem.*). 4. He is very obliging. 5. Very willingly!

4. In the following sentences, why is the letter *t* followed sometimes by a hyphen, sometimes by an apostrophe?

1. Vous a-t-il parlé de moi? 2. Viendra-t-elle nous voir? 3. Je t'en prie, n'y va pas! 4. Va-t'en!



## 5. Put into French :

1. Go (*sing.*) there directly. 2. Go there (and) say (*inf.*) that I am not coming. 3. Is the train come in yet? Go (and) get some information (*savoir des nouvelles*) about it.

## THE TRÉMA. (Page 235.)

1. Write out the present tense of the verb *haïr*, to hate.
2. Give the feminines of *ambigu*, *contigu*, *exigu*, and *aigu*, and show the difference of pronunciation of the words *digue* and *ciguë*.

## THE CEDILLA.

1. What is the cedilla? Under what letter, and before what vowels, is it placed? What effect has it on the sound of that letter?

## 2. Write down the French for

1. The wine of Macon is excellent.
2. He is an excellent mason.
3. Paris is the capital of France.
4. He threatened me with blows.
5. I have received no letter from him.
6. I am curious to know what has become of him.

























































































